

## Canadian Medical Association

### CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

#### ARTICLE I.—TITLE

This Association shall be known as the Canadian Medical Association.

#### ARTICLE II.—PURPOSES AND OBJECTS

The purposes and objects of the Association are:—

- (a) To cultivate the science of medicine and surgery;
- (b) To advance the character and honour of the medical profession;
- (c) To further unity and harmony among its members;
- (d) To ensure the observance of legal duties and obligations imposed on the profession in medical matters by the different statutes or the principles of ethics to be established by the Association;
- (e) To promote the public health;
- (f) To elevate the standard of medical and nursing education, both undergraduate and post-graduate;
- (g) To conduct or assist in the conducting of clinics;
- (h) To assist in the advancement of medical legislation for the good of the public and of the profession;
- (i) To study and to advance by any means in its power the improvement and standardization of hospitals;
- (j) To conduct or assist in conducting research work in connection with the different medical problems that from time to time confront the profession;
- (k) To raise by subscription from public and private bodies or persons, and in any other proper or legal manner, funds for the proper carrying out of the objects herein contained, and to expend the moneys so raised in the furtherance of these objects; and, to establish any necessary trusts for the better carrying out of the foregoing;
- (l) To establish such committees as may be advisable for the carrying out of these objects, and to delegate any necessary powers of the Association to such committees;
- (m) To serve humanity and the medical profession by investigation, study and research work in connection with all matters in which the profession can properly interest itself and to do any necessary act or thing in the premises;
- (n) To establish such branches as may be considered advisable or necessary;
- (o) To publish or assist in publishing any journal dealing with medicine or allied sciences;
- (p) And such other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the welfare of the public and of the medical profession.

#### ARTICLE III.—ETHICS

The Code of Ethics of the Association shall be such as may be adopted by the Association from time to time. An official copy shall be kept in the possession of the Secretary and shall be open to inspection at all times. A copy shall be supplied to all members of the Association.

#### ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERSHIP

The Association shall be composed of ordinary, associate and honorary members.

Ordinary members shall be (a) regularly qualified medical practitioners resident in Canada; (b) members of the Army and Navy Permanent Medical Services in Canada; and (c) graduates in medicine engaged in teaching or research in Canadian Institutions.

Associate members shall be regularly qualified medical graduates of good standing residing outside of Canada.

Honorary members shall be persons who have distinguished themselves and have risen to eminence in medicine or the allied sciences.

Senior members shall have attained the age of 70 years and shall be elected by unanimous vote of Council present and voting.

#### ARTICLE V.—BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

The Provincial Association in each province may, by special resolution of such Association, become a branch of the Canadian Medical Association by subscribing to its Constitution, By-Laws and Code of Ethics, and by securing the approval of the Council. They shall submit to Council a copy of their Constitution and By-Laws and such amendments as may be made from time to time.

#### ARTICLE VI.—AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Any nationally organized Medical, Scientific or Sociological Body may become affiliated with the Canadian Medical Association by securing the approval of the Council. They shall submit a copy of their Constitution and By-Laws and such amendments as may be made from time to time.

#### ARTICLE VII.—MEETINGS

The meetings of the Association shall be held annually, and on such other occasions as may be considered desirable by the Council, time and place to be determined by the Council.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—OFFICERS

The officers of the Association shall be a President, a President-elect, a Vice-President for each Province, a Chairman of the Council, a General Secretary and a Treasurer.

#### ARTICLE IX.—THE COUNCIL

The Council shall consist of:—

- (a) The officers;
- (b) Delegates elected by the Provincial Branch Associations, as follows:—

Each Provincial Branch Association shall be entitled to elect, in addition to its President and Secretary, or Joint Secretaries, three delegates to serve on the Council, for its membership in the C.M.A. of from fifteen to fifty; four delegates for its membership from fifty-one to one hundred; five delegates for its membership of from 101 to 300; and, thereafter, one delegate for every 300 of a membership above 300.

- (c) One delegate for each affiliated medical, scientific or sociological body.
- (d) Chairmen and Secretaries of Association Committees;
- (e) Chairmen of scientific sections of the Association.

#### ARTICLE X.—COMMITTEES

The committees shall be (a) Standing; (b) Special. (a) The Standing Committees shall be appointed by the Council:—

- (1) The Executive Committee;
- (2) The Committee in Charge of the Legislative Bureau;
- (3) The Committee on Medical Education;
- (4) The Committee on Necrology;

- (5) The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws;
  - (6) The Committee on Intra-Canadian Relations;
  - (7) The Committee on Publicity;
  - (8) The Committee on Ethics and Credentials;
  - (9) The Committee on Public Health;
  - (10) The Committee on Economics;
  - (11) The Committee on Pharmacy.
- (b) Special Committees may be appointed, (a) by the President; (b) by the Council; (c) by the Executive Committee.

#### ARTICLE XI.—FUNDS

Funds for the purposes of the Association shall be raised by an annual fee from each ordinary member, the amount of such fee to be determined by the Council; from the Association's publications, and in any other manner approved by the Council.

#### ARTICLE XII.—THE ASSOCIATION YEAR

The Association Year shall be the calendar year.

#### ARTICLE XIII.—AMENDMENTS

The Constitution may be amended provided notice of motion is placed in the hands of the General Secretary six months before the date of the annual meeting. Amendments may be suggested by the Executive Committee without notice of motion. The proposed amendments must be published in the *Journal* in the two issues preceding the annual meeting. No amendment shall become effective until sanctioned by a two-thirds vote of the Council present and voting.

#### BY-LAWS

##### CHAPTER I.—MEMBERSHIP

*Section 1.*—Any physician residing in Canada may be elected by the Council an *Ordinary Member* of the C.M.A. provided that,

(a) He is a member in good standing in his Provincial Association; except that, where no such Association is organized, he may be elected by Council after being nominated by two members in good standing in the Association; and,

(b) He pays the annual fee and subscribes to the Constitution and By-Laws and Code of Ethics of the Association. If by March 31st the annual fee for the current year has not been paid, membership automatically lapses and the *Journal* is discontinued. Reinstatement at any time during the current year may be obtained by payment of the current fee.

*Section 2.*—*Associate Members* may be elected by the Council from amongst regularly qualified medical graduates residing outside of Canada. Associate members shall have no voting power and shall not be called upon to pay any fees.

*Section 3.*—*Honorary Members* may be nominated by any member of the Association and shall be elected only by unanimous vote of the Council present and voting. Not more than five honorary members may be elected in any one year, and, at no time shall the list of living honorary members exceed twenty-five. Honorary members shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of the Association, but shall not be required to pay an annual fee.

*Section 4.*—*Senior (Life) Members*—Any member of the Association in good standing who has attained the age of 70 is eligible to be nominated by any other member of the Association in good standing for senior membership, but shall be elected only by the unanimous vote of the Council present and voting. Not more than ten such senior members may be elected in any one year. Senior members shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of the Association, but shall not be required to pay any annual fee.

*Section 5.*—So long as a member conforms to the Constitution and By-Laws and Code of Ethics, he shall retain his membership and have all the privileges and powers thereof, provided that any member whose annual fee shall not have been paid on or before the 31st day of March of the current Association year, shall, without prejudice to his liability to the Association, be suspended from all privileges of membership. Any member whose name has been removed from his Provincial Medical Association for unprofessional conduct, shall, upon representation from such Association to the Council, have his name removed from this Association.

*Section 6.*—No member shall, except in case of his death, or expulsion, or of his ceasing to be a member under the previous provisions of this chapter, cease to be a member without having given notice in writing, to the General Secretary of the Association not less than one month before his next annual fee is due, of his intention in that regard, and having paid all arrears of fees due by him.

*Section 7.*—Any delinquent member having once failed to comply with the sections of this article shall not be restored to membership until all such dues, as may be determined by the Council, have been paid, and satisfactory evidence produced that he retains his membership in a Provincial Branch, if admitted through such channel.

*Section 8.*—No member shall take part in the proceedings of the Association, nor in the proceedings of any of the sections thereof until he has properly registered and paid his annual dues for that and previous years.

##### CHAPTER II.—GUESTS AND VISITORS

*Section 1.*—Medical practitioners and other men of science residing outside of Canada may attend the annual meeting as guests of the President or of the Council, or as visitors when vouched for by the General Secretary. They shall register with the General Secretary without payment of fee and may, after proper introduction, be allowed to participate in the discussions of a purely scientific nature.

*Section 2.*—Lay members of affiliated associations or societies may, upon invitation by the President, attend the Annual Meetings and participate in the discussions of a purely scientific nature.

*Section 3.*—Medical students may be admitted as visitors to either the general meetings or to the meetings of any of the sections thereof, but shall not be allowed to take part in any of the proceedings. They shall be vouched for by a member of the Association to either the President or the General Secretary.

##### CHAPTER III.—ANNUAL MEETINGS

*Section 1.*—The place of meeting shall be decided upon by the Council, and shall be announced as early as possible.

*Section 2.*—When the C.M.A. meets in any Province where there is a branch Association, the meeting shall be held in conjunction with the Branch Association, and the local Association or Society shall have control of the arrangements under the direction of the Medical Association of the Province and the General Secretary of the C.M.A.

*Section 3.*—The meetings shall consist of general sessions and scientific sections.

*Section 4.*—The President shall preside at all general meetings. In his absence, or upon his request, one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside.

*Section 5.*—The Rules of Order which govern the proceedings of the House of Commons of Canada shall

be the guide for conducting all meetings of the Association.

#### CHAPTER IV.—MEETINGS OF SECTIONS

*Section 1.*—The sections to be held at any Annual Meeting shall be determined by the Council.

*Section 2.*—The Chairman and Secretary for each section shall be appointed by the Association or Society in charge of the annual meeting.

*Section 3.*—The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the section, and with the aid of the Secretary, shall arrange for the papers and others business of the section.

*Section 4.*—The Secretary shall keep a correct account of the transactions and record them in a special minute book provided by the General Secretary. The Chairman must verify and sign the minutes which must be returned to the General Secretary at the close of the meeting.

#### CHAPTER V.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS

*Section 1.*—Any five members of the Association may hand to the General Secretary, in writing, not later, than the first day of the annual meeting, the name of a member whom they may wish to nominate for any office.

*Section 2.*—The President Elect, after nomination shall be elected by the Council. Other officers of the Association shall be appointed by the Council.

#### CHAPTER VI.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS

*Section 1.*—The President shall preside at the general sessions of the Association and shall perform such duties as custom and parliamentary usage require. He shall deliver a Presidential Address. He shall be a member *ex-officio* of all committees.

*Section 2.*—The President-elect shall assume office at the close of the first general session of the next annual meeting following his election.

*Section 3.*—The Vice-President shall assist the President in the performance of his duties. The Vice-President of the Province in which the meeting is held shall be the 1st Vice-President of the Association for that year.

*Section 4.*—The General Secretary shall be also the Secretary of the Council and also of the Executive Committee of the Association. He shall give due notice of the time and place of all annual and special general meetings, by publishing the same in the official journal of the Association, or if necessary, by notice to each member. He shall keep the minutes of each meeting of the Council and the Executive Committee, in separate books, and shall provide minute books for the secretaries of the different sections which he shall see are properly attested by both chairmen and secretaries thereof. He shall notify the officers and members of Committees of their appointment and of their duties in connection therewith. He shall conduct all correspondence of the Association and shall publish the official programme of each annual meeting. He shall preserve and index the archives, the public transactions, essays, papers, and addresses of the Association, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the President, the Council, or the Executive Committee. All his legitimate travelling expenses shall be paid for him out of the funds of the Association, and he shall receive for his services a salary to be determined by the Council.

#### SECTION 5.—THE TREASURER

1. Shall receive and collect from the members the annual fees and demands of the Association.

2. He shall be the custodian of all moneys, securities and deeds, the property of the Association.

3. He shall pay by cheque only—such cheques to be countersigned by Chairman of Council or other authorized officer of the Association and covered by voucher.

4. He shall prepare an annual financial statement audited by a chartered accountant.

5. He shall furnish a suitable bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, the cost of which shall be borne by the Association.

6. He shall receive for his services an honorarium to be determined by the Council. He shall be reimbursed for his legitimate travelling expenses incurred in attending the annual meeting.

The Chairman of Council shall preside at all meetings of the Council. He shall be reimbursed for his legitimate travelling expenses incurred in attending the annual meeting.

#### CHAPTER VII.—THE COUNCIL

*Section 1.*—The Council shall meet at least two days previous to the opening of the Annual Meeting of the Association; and thereafter while the Association is in session, the Council shall meet daily. During the interval between the Annual Meetings, the Council shall meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

*Section 2.*—For all meetings of the Council, due notice shall be sent to each member stating the business of the meeting.

*Section 3.*—The Council shall have supervision of all properties and of all financial affairs of the Association. It shall, through its officers, conduct all the business and correspondence. It shall keep a record of the transactions of all its meetings and of the receipt and expenditure of all funds, and shall report upon the same in the *Journal* after the Annual Meeting. In the case of a vacancy in any office, on account of death or otherwise, during the interval between the Annual Meetings of the Association, it shall have the power to appoint successors. Before the close of each Annual Meeting, it shall elect a President-elect, select a place for the next Annual Meeting, and present a list of all standing and special committees and the members thereof.

*Section 4.*—In order that the business of the Association may be facilitated during the interval between its Annual Meetings, the Council shall appoint a committee of ten from among its members, which shall be known as the Executive Committee, which shall meet before the close of the Annual Meeting at which it is elected, and elect its own Chairman. In all the business affairs of the Association, it shall represent the Council, and to it shall be delegated all the rights and powers of the Council. The President and President-elect shall be *ex-officio* members of the Committee. The Executive Committee shall report to the Council at the Annual Meeting and at such other times as the Chairman of the Council may request. The Chairman of the Council, at the request of five members of the Council, may call a special meeting at any time, at which the Executive Committee may be annulled or changed, and for such other purposes as intimated in notice of meeting.

*Section 5.*—The Executive Committee may, if necessary, refer important questions for mail ballot to the Council.

#### CHAPTER VIII.—COMMITTEES

*Section 1.*—The Executive Committee.—In addition to the duties assigned in Section 4, Chapter VII, this Committee shall have charge of the publication of the official *Journal* of the Association, and of all published proceedings, transactions, memoirs, addresses, essays, papers, programmes, etc., of the Association.

As its first meeting each year, (Sec. 4. By-Law VII) it shall appoint an Editor and a Managing Editor of the

official Journal, shall define their respective duties and fix their salaries; shall appropriate a sum from the funds of the Association which shall be available during the ensuing fiscal year for the purposes of the Editorial Board.

The Editor shall be an *ex-officio* member of Council and shall present an annual report to that body.

The managing Editor shall be an *ex-officio* member of Council and of the Executive Committee and shall present an annual report and also an interim report at each meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Editor and Managing Editor acting jointly shall appoint such assistants as may be deemed necessary for the proper conduct of the official Journal; shall fix their remunerations within the limits of the appropriated funds, and shall define their duties.

The Executive Committee shall appoint the auditor and shall have the accounts of the Treasurer audited annually or more often if desirable, and shall make an annual report on the same to the Council. The Executive Committee may meet when and where they may determine, and the Chairman shall call a meeting on the request in writing of any three members. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

**Section 2.**—To the Committee in charge of the Legislative Bureau shall be referred all matters pertaining to Provincial and Federal Medical Acts. It shall report on all legislation relating to medical affairs in the various governments, and upon all like matters proposed by medical councils or licensing bodies.

**Section 3.**—To the Committee on Medical Education shall be referred all matters pertaining to medical colleges and medical education. It shall report upon the condition of medical education throughout Canada and upon any proposed change, and suggest methods for the improvement of medical education.

**Section 4.**—To the Committee on Necrology shall be assigned the duty of collecting, as far as possible, the obituaries of members dying since the last annual meeting.

**Section 5.**—To the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution and By-laws shall be referred all matters relating to the subject, before action thereon is taken by the Council.

**Section 6.**—To the Committee on Credentials and Ethics shall be assigned the duty of considering every application for membership, enquiring into all credentials presented, and reporting upon the fitness for membership of every applicant. To this Committee all questions connected with ethics shall be referred; they shall also report each year any violation of the Code of Ethics by any member which attracts their attention as affecting the Association.

**Section 7.**—Committee on Public Health.—It shall be the duty of this Committee to place itself in communication with the Federal Board of Health, and with the various affiliated societies, and where none exist, with the prominent men of the profession, seeking information regarding the above-named subjects, and to present a report embodying anything in regard thereto that would be of interest.

**Section 8.**—To the Committee on Pharmacy shall be referred all matters relating to standardization of drugs and the examination of pharmaceutical preparations for the proper protection of the public and of the profession.

**Section 9.**—It is the duty of the Committee on Intra-Canadian Relations to endeavour to promote in the different provinces of the Dominion, a better understanding of each other's problems, thus making for a greater bond

of sympathy and a stronger feeling of unity and cooperation among the members of the profession throughout the Dominion.

**Section 10.**—It shall be the duty of the Publicity Committee to study, investigate and make reports to the Association on points of interest to the medical profession; and to seek to inform the public through the daily press or otherwise on the progress of modern scientific medicine.

**Section 11.**—It shall be the duty of the Committee on Economics to study and report upon all matters of an economic nature, affecting the welfare of the medical profession.

**Section 12.**—Special Committees may, from time to time, be appointed by the President, the Council or by the Executive Committee. They shall select their own chairman and shall perform the duties for which they are called into existence.

**Section 13.**—Each Committee shall assume such other duties as may be assigned to it by the President or the Council, or the Executive Committee. They shall make progress reports to the Executive Committee at each of the meetings of that body or at any time they may be required by the Chairman of the Council. They shall send a report in writing to the General Secretary at least two months prior to the annual meeting of the Association.

**Section 14.**—Reports of all Committees shall be printed and mailed to all members of the Association at least two weeks before the annual meeting.

**Section 15.**—No Committee shall expend any moneys nor incur any indebtedness nor obligation without the sanction of the Executive Committee.

#### CHAPTER IX.—ADDRESSES AND PAPERS

**Section 1.**—All addresses delivered at an Annual Meeting shall immediately become the property of the Association, to be published or not, in whole or in part, as deemed advisable, in the Journal of the Association.

Any other arrangements for their publication must have the consent of the author or of the reader of the same and of the Executive Committee.

**Section 2.**—All papers, essays, photographs, diagrams, etc., presented in any section, shall become the property of the Association, to be published in the official Journal of the Association or not, as determined by the Executive Committee, and they shall not be otherwise published except with the consent of the author and of the Executive Committee.

**Section 3.**—Each author of a paper read before any section shall, as soon as it has been read, hand it with any accompanying diagrams, photographs, etc., to the Secretary of the Section before which it has been presented, who shall endorse thereon the fact that it has been read in that section, and shall then hand it to the General Secretary.

#### CHAPTER X.—REFERENCE TO THE ASSOCIATION

Upon the request of 10% of the members in good standing present at an Annual Meeting, the President shall direct that any business transacted by the Council be submitted to a general business meeting of the Association.

#### CHAPTER XI.—AMENDMENTS

Amendments may be offered by any member of the Council and should be in the hands of the General Secretary three months before the Annual Meeting and published once in the Journal.

## Investments

UNDER CHARGE OF

DR. T. C. ROUTLEY, 184 COLLEGE ST., TORONTO

The essential difference between a speculator in securities and an investor is that one seeks profits—the other safety, with profits. One buys with a view to selling later at a profit—the other, to secure safety of principal, with a fair interest return.

The experiences of the average speculator have been more or less alike—profits are made and losses taken—It is a very hard game to play with success, and to carry on speculating with any chance of finishing up with a profit requires a great deal more time than can usually be given to it. On the other hand, the investor by careful selection of securities has the opportunity of choosing mediums in which his principal is safe and which will yield him a fair annual return in cash. He also has the opportunity of using for his benefit the laws of compound interest.

The object of this page is to facilitate the making of safe investments by our readers, in order that the income made in their profession may be retained and be utilized through the mediums of safe investments to supply an adequate income for declining years. Without going into too much detail, in the following paragraphs an endeavor will be made to show some of the main reasons why so many so-called investments do not fulfil the hopes of their owners.

There is really only one main reason why an individual having money to invest, chooses the wrong medium. That is—inexperience. The reason for this is due to the lack of time to devote to a study of the subject. The underlying cause of most investment difficulties is greed—or desire for a large interest return or profit. Now, scientific investing is a business, or a profession, just as much so as any other profession. Success in it can only be obtained after years of careful training and studious effort, and only by constant application to the subject can the necessary knowledge and experience be gained to enable the individual to know just which investments to buy for the particular purpose he has in mind. But that constant application requires time—and time is the one thing a busy man cannot afford to use for purposes other than his own profession.

The lack of knowledge of investments is the direct cause which allows an individual to be carried away by a desire for unreasonable profits. Savings should earn a fair return, for idle money is wasteful, and they should earn all they can with safety. But, just what can be earned with safety is something that only experience, and a complete knowledge of conditions as they exist at the time of investment, can tell. Too often, the inexperienced desire a return in excess of that which can be secured with reasonable safety. It is that desire for excess income which changes the investor to a speculator.

When investing, the main thing to do is to find out the facts about the securities it is proposed to purchase—and get the facts from some responsible and experienced House—Do not act upon “tips”,—above all, shun promises of very high returns,—be content with fair interest rates.

A story was told some years ago of old Chief John,

who used to run the Lachine Rapids in a “long-boat”. Someone said to him, “I suppose you know every rock in the Rapids.” The old Chief replied: “No, I don’t, but I know where they are not.” It is easy enough to find the bumps when investing—what is wanted is the safe channel.

Experience has shown that there are certain fundamental laws governing investments—laws which must be followed. If they are not, investment success cannot be hoped for. These laws, or principles, are fixed.—But, while the laws remain the same, conditions change, and it is the application of changeable conditions to the fundamental principles that make or break an investment.

With the growth of industry during the past century and the consequent distribution and increase in public wealth, the difficulties outlined above began to make their appearance. To-day they are all very much in evidence. Every year that passes sees millions of dollars lost, not altogether by speculation, but, to a large extent, by unwise investing. To meet these situations, and endeavor to overcome them, Investment Banking Houses were formed. The individuals forming these companies or partnerships, make a life study of investments. They are equipped to make full investigation into the merits or weakness of any particular security and of general financial conditions. They are prepared to look after the hundred and one little details, which the investor needs to-day. It is to the investor’s advantage to seek the advice of a reputable Investment Banker when choosing his investments.

But, just as in any other profession or business, there are, of course, men who are not just exactly as they should be, so that great care should be taken to choose the right House. Let the investor go to a House of *established reputation and experience*, one in whom he can place absolute confidence. Their business is to relieve him of the onerous investigations, and to provide investments that are suitable.

Frankly, it cannot be said that if he does so, all his worries will immediately vanish, but it can be stated without any fear of contradiction that everything that can, will be done to safeguard his investments. Investment Bankers are in business to stay,—they make their living by it,—and the measure of their success in business is the direct reflection of the investment success enjoyed by their clients. Their very business existence depends upon their ability to avoid the numerous pitfalls, and place their clients’ funds in safe investment channels. Their chief asset is the goodwill of their clients. It does not need any great stretch of the imagination to realize how closely this goodwill is guarded, and how much care is taken in the investigations made of the securities which carry their recommendations.

Members are invited to write to the General-Secretary, Dr. T. C. Routley, 184 College St., Toronto, for information or advice regarding investments.

Inquiries will be entirely confidential, and answers will be based upon information believed to be reliable, fair and unprejudiced.

## The Association

### AUTOMOBILE EMBLEMS

During the past year the Committee in Charge of Federal Legislative Bureau of the Association has been studying the question of 'Group Insurance for members of the Association. In this connection it was considered advisable that a distinct Association Emblem for automobiles should be available, the advantage being evident, especially during the Association's meetings.

Designs were prepared and submitted to the

Executive at the March meeting. The design which met with approval is now being lithographed in colours and copies will be distributed to members in order to determine the number desired. Steps have been taken to protect the design by a "trade-mark".

Tenders have been invited from manufacturers in different centres. Naturally the price varies according to the size of the initial order. Distribution will be effected through the Secretary's Office.

## Book Reviews

### History of the Great War, Based on Official Documents.

Medical Services General History, Vol. II. by Major-General Sir W. G. Macpherson, K.C.M.B., L.L.D. Pp. xi + 510 with numerous maps, charts, diagrams and photographs in text, six maps in pocket 1923, London, H. M. Stationery Office. Price 21s net.

This is the second volume of four which will deal with the general history of the medical services. It is exclusively the work of Sir William MacPherson, as was the first volume of the general history reviewed in these columns, February 23rd, page 145.

The present volume deals with the medical services of the British Expeditionary Force in France and Belgium down to the Battle of Loos, and has been compiled almost entirely from the war diaries including diaries of the administrative medical services, and from official despatches. The volume brings out the fact that the campaign on the Western Front was characterized, so far as the medical services were concerned, by the unparalleled number of wounded who came under their charge. It is on this account that the history, after describing the administrative services and the medical units generally, presents a detailed account of their strategical and tactical employment in the various battles and phases of the campaign.

Without carefully prepared schemes and organization, so as to ensure the rapid collection and evacuation of the wounded, confusion and delay were inevitable, and here the importance of this feature of the employment of the medical services in war is emphasized. In the earliest phases of the war it was not always possible to maintain that unbroken touch with the General Staff or to obtain the continuous information as to the intentions of the commanders of formations, which were so necessary if difficulty and failure were to be avoided. Some measure of the difficulties encountered by the medical services during the retreat from Mons may be gathered from the following summary of casualties.

"During the retreat, though the sickness among the troops was never serious, large numbers fell out from exhaustion and blistered feet, especially during the hot weather of the last four days of August. Though some of the field ambulances failed to record admissions, it is calculated that the approximate num-

ber of casualties from August 22 to 28 was 471 officers and 13,938 other ranks, of whom 88 officers and 1,073 other ranks were reported killed, 15 officers and 204 other ranks as having died of wounds, 147 officers and 3,115 other ranks as wounded, 219 officers and 9,546 other ranks as missing. Scarcely one-third of the number of wounded was recorded in the books of the field ambulances, and large numbers of walking wounded struggled down the road till they were taken over by evacuating units, and were probably never seen by the field ambulances."

But during the Aisne battle operations the medical services had greater opportunities for systematic methods of collecting the wounded than had been possible during this retreat or during the subsequent advance to the Aisne. In the Loos Battle no fewer than 29,720 wounded of the First Army were received into the field ambulances serving during the six days, September 25 to October 1st, 1915.

During the period of continuous battles between October 21, and November 19, 1914, divisional main dressing stations were formed by field ambulances at Bethune, Estaires, Armentieres and numerous other places, and the wounded were brought to them from advanced dressing stations established in more forward positions. The hardening of operations into trench warfare by the end of 1914 gave opportunity for further improving the organization of evacuating the wounded, with the result that by the time of the Loos Battle (September, 1915) it was found that the divisional arrangements were so good that the wounded came in more rapidly to the main dressing stations than they could be evacuated to the casualty clearing stations by the motor ambulance convoys which on some occasions were delayed by congestion of other-traffic on the roads.

The history of our medical services shows, therefore, that during the earlier operations, while the work of organization was going on, the field medical units of divisions were most in evidence, for until the Expeditionary Force had been formed into armies, each with casualty clearing stations and motor ambulance convoys allotted to it, it was difficult to carry out schemes for methodically receiving and evacuating sick and wounded. In the succeeding years, however, the casualty clearing stations became the chief centres of the medical work